

Striking Facts

About

Kentucky

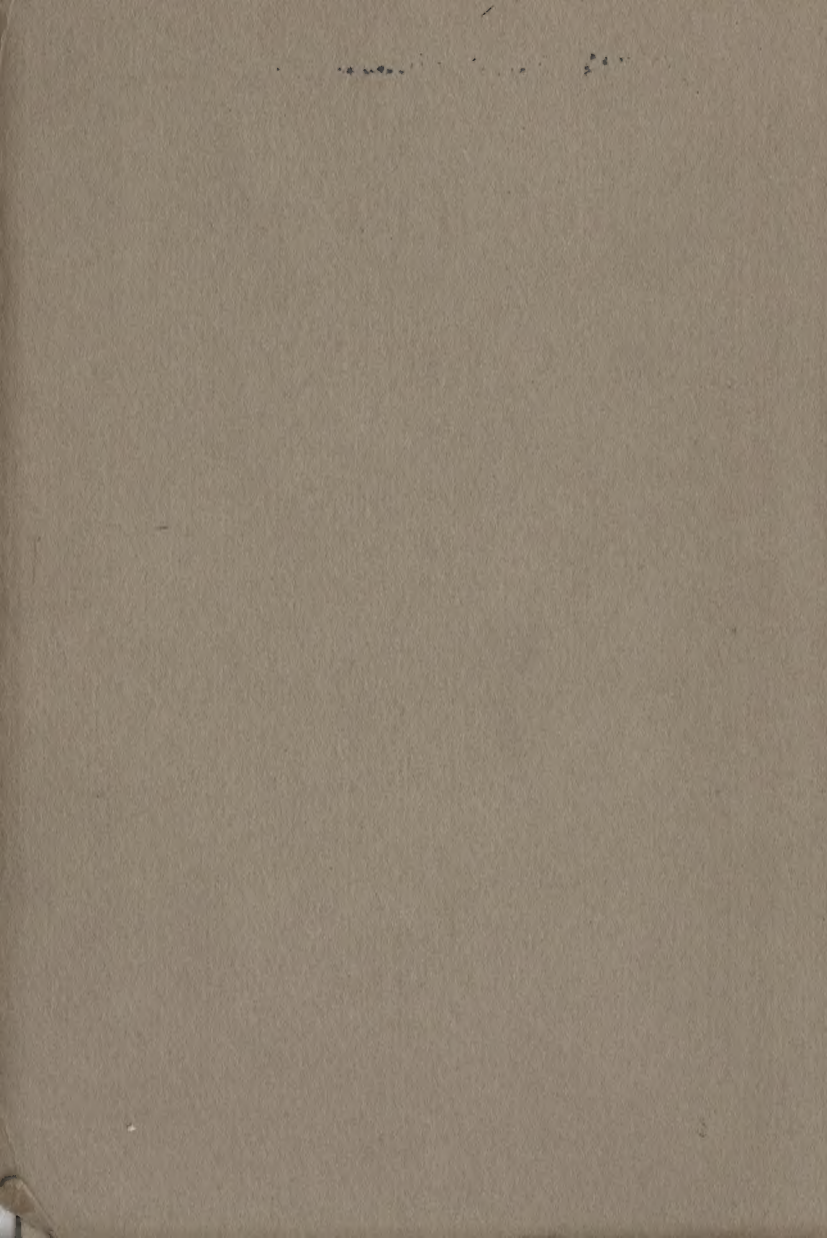
*Historically, Financially, Educationally,
Commercially, Agriculturally,
Economically, Generally*



By

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FRANKFORT, KY.



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FOREWORD

The object and purpose of this little volume is to better acquaint Kentuckians with Kentucky. Many of us do not know our State as well as we should.

The data contained in this pamphlet is gleaned from authoritative and authentic sources, much time and effort having been spent in gathering same from the reports of the different State departments, from reliable histories, encyclopedias, personal knowledge, and the knowledge of reliable individuals.

It is not claimed that this booklet will give all the important facts about Kentucky, but we believe that it contains much valuable and interesting information about our great State.

We have endeavoured to make it brief and yet as comprehensive as space will permit, realizing that the busy reader does not care for details.

We trust that it will cause those who read it to experience just a little more pride because they are Kentuckians. May we add this little verse:

Wondrous, glorious old Kentucky,
A brilliant star in Glory's blue,
Where the lads are brave and plucky
And the lassies sweet and true.
She's a land of milk and honey,
Where all life is bright and sunny.
Sure there's joy and bliss divine
In that blessed State o' mine,
Old Kentucky!

THE AUTHOR.

Striking Facts About Kentucky

GENERAL FACTS

Area in square miles, 40,598. Greatest width, 171 miles. Greatest length, 458 miles. Greatest altitude, 4,100 feet, in Harlan County.

Population a little more than 2,500,000. Of this number 700,000 live in cities and towns of 2,500 population or more, while 1,800,000 live in rural districts and towns of less than 2,500 population.

Kentucky, extending from the Big Sandy River on the east to the Mississippi on the west, a distance of 458 miles, is divided into five distinct geographical regions, the Mountains, the Blue Grass, the Barrens, the Pennyrile, and the Purchase.

According to the 1920 census ninety per cent of the population of the State was white. Since then the colored population has decreased at the rate of about 2,000 annually. The foreign-born population is about 50,000.

The Blue Grass region of Kentucky consists of about twenty counties in the east central part of the State and is often referred to as the "Garden Spot" of the world. It is unsurpassed in fertility of soil and in the beauty of its scenery.

The northern border of Kentucky is the low-water mark on the northern bank of the Ohio River. The Ohio River is, therefore, a part of Kentucky and, including this river, the State has approximately 1,500 miles of navigable streams. Its principal rivers are the Big Sandy, the Licking, the Kentucky, the Dix, the Salt, the Cumberland, the Green, and the Tennessee, named in order from east to west.

There are 176 newspapers published in the State, divided as follows politically: 108 Democratic, 37 Republican, and 31 Independent.

Kentucky boasts of one of the most magnificent capitol buildings in the United States. This elegant edifice was constructed between 1906 and 1910, at a cost to the State of a little less than \$2,000,000, including the grounds. It is estimated that it would cost close to \$5,000,000 to construct a similar building at the present time.

The State is divided into eleven Congressional districts, nine of which are normally Democratic in politics. There are 100 representative districts and thirty-eight State Senatorial districts. There are thirty-six circuit court districts.

The total vote for governor in 1923, with women voting for the first time in a governor's race, was: W. J. Fields, Democrat, 356,045; Chas. I. Dawson, Republican, 306,277; W. S. Demuth, Farmer-Labor, 3,606; M. A. Brinkman, Socialist, 2,647. Total, 668,575.

The salary of the governor of Kentucky is \$6,500 annually. He is allowed \$6,000 additional for maintenance of the mansion.

Kentucky is the first State in the Union to elect a woman Secretary of State. Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell of Frankfort has this distinction.

The Lincoln Memorial on the old Lincoln farm near Hodgenville, where Abraham Lincoln was born, was erected by the Federal government, and is now not only a national shrine but many noted men of other nations have visited it, including Lloyd George, England's great statesman.

"Ashland," the old home of Henry Clay, is located on East Main Street in Lexington.

The tomb of Daniel Boone, Kentucky's great pioneer hunter and explorer, is located in the cemetery

at Frankfort overlooking the precipitous bluffs of the Kentucky River facing the new capitol building.

Federal Hill, where Stephen Collins Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," is located near Bardstown. It has recently been remodeled by an appropriation made by the Legislature, and is now a shrine for all Kentuckians who love "My Old Kentucky Home."

During the World War nearly 100,000 Kentucky boys were enlisted in the service. Of this number about 3,000 were killed and 4,000 were wounded. Kentucky produced the outstanding hero of the war, Sergeant Woodfill of Fort Thomas. The State went over the top in response to every call during this titanic conflict and upheld the traditions of her founders.

The five largest religious bodies in the State with their approximate numbers are as follows: Baptists, 350,000; Catholics, 185,000; Methodists, 175,000; Disciples, 150,000; Presbyterians, 100,000.

The State Historical Society, located in the old Capitol Building at Frankfort, has collected a large quantity of information relative to the early history of the State as well as much data concerning the State from many other standpoints which should be of vital interest to every Kentuckian. Anyone visiting the State Capitol should not fail to visit the old Capitol Building and the historical rooms.

HISTORICAL FACTS

LaSalle passed through eastern Kentucky in the region of the Big Sandy as early as 1670.

Walker Gist explored in eastern Kentucky in 1754.

Daniel Boone was accompanied to Kentucky in 1769 by John Findley and Squire Boone.

Colonel James Knox arrived in Kentucky in 1781 from Virginia.

Thomas Bullitt made surveys in the vicinity of where Louisville now stands in 1773.

James Harrod and Simon Kenton founded Harrodsburg in 1773.

In 1763 Great Britain purchased the region now known as Kentucky from the Indians known as the Six Nations.

The first important conflict engaged in between the whites and the Indians was the Battle of Point Pleasant, which was won by the former through the strategy of Isaac Shelby, Kentucky's first governor.

The first homes in Kentucky were established at Harrodsburg in 1775.

The first highway established in Kentucky was cut by Daniel Boone from Cumberland Gap to Boonesboro. It was the "Wilderness Road."

In 1775 the Henderson Company bought Kentucky from the Cherokees, receiving a territory of 17,000,000 acres for 10,000 pounds sterling.

The first general assembly ever held in Kentucky met at Boonesboro, May 23, 1775, under an elm tree and was known as the Boonesboro Parliament.

The first wedding on Kentucky soil was solemnized between Betsy Calloway and Samuel Henderson, at Harrodsburg in 1775.

The county of Kentucky was established as a part of Virginia in 1776 and Harrodsburg was the county seat.

Kentucky was divided into three counties, Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln, in 1783 and in the same year Kentucky District was established.

The first court house and jail in Kentucky were built at Danville.

The first towns established in Kentucky were Harrodsburg, Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Bardstown, Danville, Greenville, and Leestown.

The first school founded in Kentucky was Transylvania University, Lexington, in 1780.

The first newspaper published in Kentucky was the "Kentucky Gazette," founded at Lexington in 1787. John Bradford was its first editor.

In 1786 General James Wilkinson schemed to have the District of Kentucky turned over to Spain, but was frustrated in his efforts by the loyalty and patriotism of the Kentuckians to the new government.

Kentucky, a district of Virginia, was at first divided into three counties, Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln, about 1783. Just before it became a separate State it was further divided into nine counties, Jefferson, Fayette, Lincoln, Nelson, Bourbon, Mercer, Madison, Mason, and Woodford.

The first religious bodies establishing churches in Kentucky were Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians immediately following the revolution.

The first Constitutional Convention was held at Danville in April, 1792, and in June of the same year Kentucky was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth State and Isaac Shelby became its first governor. He was elected governor again in 1812. In addition to being a fine statesman he distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War, in the Indian Wars, and also in the War of 1812.

Lexington was designated as the first capital. Frankfort was chosen the permanent capital of the State in 1794.

Henry Clay first became known in Kentucky public life in 1799 by his advocacy of the policy of the gradual emancipation of slaves and his opposition to the alien and sedition laws.

The first popular election was held in 1800 under the new Constitution.

In 1806 Joseph Hamilton Daviess, United States

Attorney for Kentucky, exposed Aaron Burr's treason against the United States.

The first bank established in Kentucky was the Bank of Kentucky, organized in 1807, its capital stock being \$1,000,000. Robert Alexander was appointed its first president by the governor.

The incident of the massacre of the river Rasin was a gruesome tragedy, many Kentuckians being victims, but it spurred and inspired American soldiers on to greater deeds of loyalty and patriotism and helped to bring a more speedy victory to our cause in the War of 1812. The following counties of Kentucky were named for heroes of this tragic event: Allen, Edmonson, Graves, Hart, and Hickman.

The Legislature of 1817 chartered forty-six banks authorized to issue paper money which they did not guarantee to redeem. As a result the State was flooded with paper money which became almost worthless and the act was repealed in 1820.

The two first political parties in Kentucky were the Relief and the Anti-Relief parties.

The Legislature of 1820 chartered the "Bank of the Commonwealth," which issued \$3,000,000 in currency. It failed.

In 1832 John Breathitt was elected governor on the Democratic-Republican ticket over R. A. Buckner running on the National Republican ticket.

Lafayette visited Kentucky in the spring of 1825 and was shown great honors at Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and Maysville.

Some of the prominent men in public life in Kentucky between 1816 and 1835 were the following: Henry Clay, Joseph Desha, William T. Barry, John Trimble, John J. Crittenden, George M. Bibb, Richard C. Anderson, R. A. Buckner, and Robert Wickliff.

Mathew Harris Jouett, an artist of international fame, was born in Mercer County in 1788.

The Whig Party came into power in 1836.

The Legislature of 1833 established the Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky. They were permitted to issue paper money freely and failure followed.

Henry Clay was defeated for the presidency of the United States in 1844 by a small majority.

Three important officers of the Mexican War of 1846 were Kentuckians, Zachary Taylor, William O. Butler, and Thomas Marshall.

Theodora O'Hara, Kentuckian, wrote the immortal poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," for a memorial service to the Mexican War dead, at Frankfort in 1847.

In 1850 the population of the State was 982,000.

Cassius M. Clay was the leader of anti-slavery in Kentucky in 1845.

Henry Clay, champion of compromise and anti-dissolution in the slavery question, and one of the nation's great men, died in 1852.

Honorable Charles S. Morehead was elected governor in 1855 as a candidate on the ticket of the Know-Nothing Party.

John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky was elected Vice-President of the United States with Buchanan as President in 1856.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, were both born in Kentucky within eight months of each other.

Governor Magoffin refused to furnish troops for either the North or the South at the beginning of the Civil War and the Legislature of 1861 voted for mediatorial neutrality.

In the August elections of 1861 Kentucky voted overwhelmingly in favor of the Union. It is estimated that three times as many volunteers went into the Union Army as into the Confederate cause during the war.

In November, 1861, the Confederacy set up a Provisional State Government at Bowling Green. In 1862 Kentucky was evacuated by the Confederates and the State was placed under martial law in June of the same year.

In the summer of 1862 Governor Magoffin, Southern sympathizer, resigned and was succeeded by James F. Robinson, Union sympathizer. In August of the same year the State was again invaded by the Confederate armies under General E. Kirby Smith. At this critical stage the State government was removed to Louisville.

The bloody battle of Perryville in October, 1862, although indecisive, resulted in the withdrawal of the Confederate Army and the invasion of the State was not again attempted.

Public sentiment in Kentucky was against the Emancipation Proclamation.

Kentucky was divided against itself during the War Between the States. Families were divided against each other, brothers fighting on opposite sides and fathers fighting against sons. It was neutral ground; however, practically all able-bodied men espoused one or the other of the two causes and fought for their convictions and for the principles they thought to be right.

Although Lincoln was re-elected President by an overwhelming majority, Kentucky gave his opponent a majority of 36,000 votes.

Kentucky voted against the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.

The result of the elections of 1867 in Kentucky was a triumphant victory for the Democratic Party, Honorable John L. Helm being chosen governor.

Kentucky State College, Lexington, was founded in 1862, being one of the land grant colleges established in each State of the Union as a result of land

grants by the United States government for this purpose. It continued as the State College until 1908, when it was made the State University of Kentucky.

In September, 1890, a Constitutional Convention was called to revise the State Constitution. Important changes were made in the three branches of the government.

John G. Carlisle, Kentuckian and eminent statesman, was Secretary of the United States Treasury during President Cleveland's last term of office.

William O. Bradley, Kentucky's first Republican governor, was elected in the fall of 1895 on the platform of the single gold standard.

The results following the elections of 1899 form a dark page of Kentucky history. Apparently W. S. Taylor, the Republican candidate, had won his race for governor, but his election was contested by William Goebel, his Democratic opponent. Much bitterness was engendered on both sides, and proponents of both political parties went to Frankfort to watch the proceedings.

William Goebel was shot down on January 30, 1900, by an assassin, and as a result feeling was wrought up to the highest pitch. The Democrats, being in the majority in the Legislature, awarded the certificate of election to Goebel. As Taylor did not give up his office until the Court of Appeals decided against him, there were two men trying to function as governor for a while.

Governor Goebel lived only four days after taking the oath of office and was succeeded by J. C. W. Beckham, Lieutenant Governor. Henry Youtsy and James Howard were convicted for the murder of Goebel and Caleb Powers was tried four times and spent many years in jail. They were finally all pardoned, and Powers was elected to Congress from the Eleventh District, his native home.

In 1881 it was discovered that the governors of six of the States of the Union (Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Nevada, and Utah) were native born Kentuckians. It was estimated that about 600,000 native Kentuckians were living outside the State and the idea of a Kentucky Home Coming was inaugurated in 1906, which has been celebrated several times since. It is estimated that there are now about 800,000 native Kentuckians living in other States.

From 1904 to 1908 the central and western parts of the State were disturbed by "Night Riders." A part of the tobacco growers had organized a pool for their product in order to hold for a higher price. A large number refused to join the organization, with the result that plant beds were destroyed, barns were burned, and many depredations were committed. Drastic action was taken by the governor to put an end to this unwarranted destruction.

The latter years of Kentucky history are made up of rapid progress and advancement along all lines. Education has made great advancement within the past few years. Commercial progress and development of natural resources has gone rapidly forward. Kentucky is rapidly assuming her rightful place among her sister States in manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and road building and a greater and a better Kentucky is looming in the not distant future.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

The total assessed valuation of all property in Kentucky in 1923 was \$2,478,205,176. In view of the fact that an enormous amount of property in the way of notes, bonds, and other securities is escaping taxation and also because of the under-valuation of much property for taxation purposes, it is believed

that the actual value of all property in Kentucky is approximately \$3,500,000,000.

The assessed valuation of all property in the State in 1916 was \$902,304,436.

The assessed valuation of all corporations in Kentucky in 1922 was \$244,681,513.

The assessed valuation of the lands in the fourteen coal-producing counties of the State in 1922 was \$115,062,913, while in 1917 it was \$44,474,721.

The assessed valuation of lands in Kentucky in 1923 was \$772,137,740.

The assessed valuation of farm lands in 1922 was \$622,144,698, while in 1917 it was 328,539,373.

The assessed valuation of live stock in 1922 was \$31,102,086.

The total amount received by the State government from all sources of taxation in 1923 at the close of the fiscal year was \$21,311,336.79, while the disbursements for all purposes amounted to \$18,619,405.25. The total amount of State warrants outstanding was \$5,953,081.77.

The chief items of revenue for the State for the year ending June 30, 1923, were as follows:

Property Taxes	\$8,470,263.91
Inheritance Tax	2,573,826.46
Motor License Tax	2,657,619.72
Corporation Tax	1,092,725.91
Tax on Railroads.....	863,050.93
Federal Aid for Roads.....	1,574,546.95
Gasoline Tax	447,549.97
Penal and Charitable Institutions..	991,178.07

The chief items of expenditure of the State government for the year ending June 30, 1923, were as follows:

Roads and Highways.....	\$6,501,989.82
Public Schools	4,087,995.84
Penal and Charitable Institutions..	1,996,757.46
University of Kentucky.....	750,741.65
County Tax Commissioners.....	422,018.42
Criminal Prosecutions	298,628.61
Interest on State Warrants.....	273,108.25
Confederate Pensions	296,232.98
Salaries to State Officials.....	230,035.78

The expenditures of the State government in 1910 were \$7,578,735.92, in 1915 they were \$8,487,216.90, in 1920 they were \$12,948,630.80, and in 1923 they were \$17,719,264.16.

BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

There are 134 national banks in the State and 480 State banks.

The total amount of deposits in national banks in the State is approximately \$120,000,000. The total amount of deposits in State banks is approximately \$200,000,000.

The total amount of capital and surplus of national banks in the State is about \$22,000,000, while that of State banks is \$36,000,000.

The total resources of national banks doing business in Kentucky is approximately \$165,000,000, while those of State banks amount to \$257,000,000.

The total amount loaned out by national banks is about \$100,000,000, while the amount loaned out by State banks is approximately \$175,000,000.

There are 140 building and loan associations in the State with resources of \$55,000,000.

The total amount deposited in all banks and building and loan associations is \$375,000,000 and the total resources of all banks and building and loan associations amount to approximately \$475,000,000.

The amount of life insurance in force in Kentucky in 1922 was \$701,835,489. Of this amount \$72,519,000 was carried by domestic companies.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

The budget for the operating expenses of the office and field forces of the State Road Department in 1923 was \$250,000.

There is at the present time 1,096 miles of roads under State maintenance.

The total cost of road construction and maintenance during the eighteen months preceding June 30, 1923, was \$9,266,316.

Kentucky has received from the Federal government for road construction up to June 30, 1923, the sum of \$8,960,154.

The primary system of highways for the State established by the Legislature of 1920, with additional mileage approved by the two sessions since, calls for the construction of a little more than 5,000 miles of first-class roads. To complete this system of highways it is estimated the cost will amount to at least \$100,000,000.

The pressing need of a first-class system of roads for the State at the earliest practical time being a matter of paramount importance to the whole State, the question of a bond issue to raise funds to construct roads has been seriously considered for several years. A bill was presented to the 1922 session of the Legislature calling for a State bond issue of \$50,000,000, but it was defeated. The 1924 session of the Legisla-

ture, however, passed a bill providing for a referendum at the fall elections of 1924 on the question of a State bond issue of \$75,000,000 for roads, schools, and the penal and charitable institutions.

The geographical situation of Kentucky makes it imperative that she have a good system of roads and highways. The State lies midway between the North and South, extending from east to west a distance of 458 miles. Tourists from the North to the South and vice versa must pass through Kentucky. In order to preserve her selfrespect among the States of the Union and to assume her rightful place in the commerce and trade of the country she must have good roads. These good roads will cost an enormous amount of money for construction and maintenance, but it will be money well spent.

EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY

The number of children of school age in the State in June, 1923, was 805,243.

In 1922 there were 13,891 teachers employed in the public schools of the State, of whom 10,040 were women.

The total amount spent for public education in the State in 1922 was \$16,727,360.

High school enrollment almost doubled during the four years preceding 1923.

In 1920, according to the Census Bureau, Kentucky ranked last among the States of the Union in high school enrollment.

In the same year the State ranked thirty-fifth in general school enrollment.

Kentucky now ranks thirty-seventh from the top in illiteracy.

In the total amount expended for higher education Kentucky ranks forty-sixth in the United States,

spending only 19 cents per \$1,000 of the assessed valuation of her property.

In 1920 Kentucky ranked fortieth among the States in the value of school property per pupil.

During twenty years previous to 1918 expenditures for schools in the State increased 171 per cent. The average for the whole United States was 185 per cent.

In Bourbon County the taxable wealth back of each child of school age is \$7,000, while in Magoffin County it is only \$500.

The total enrollment of the State University for the year 1922-1923 was 3,436 with 152 instructors.

The total amount of operating expenses for the State University for the year 1922-1923 was \$1,139,225.

The total value of the property and effects of the State University is approximately \$2,400,000.

The State University is greatly handicapped because of a lack of funds necessary for its proper operation. It needs more buildings and equipment as well as more teachers to take care of the ever-increasing attendance. Our State University should not suffer because of lack of financial support to carry on its work, as vitally important as it is to the entire State. We should have a State University equal to the best in the United States.

Rapid strides have been made in the State with respect to education within the past few years. The standards for teachers have been raised and their salaries increased. Consolidated schools and better teachers have taken the place of many small country schools with second and third-class teachers. The school term has been increased by a month or two in the rural districts. Summer schools have been inaugurated where teachers may receive training between terms. Two new normal schools have been established, making four normal schools for the State. Compulsory school attendance laws have been adopted

and the general school attendance greatly increased. Parent-Teachers' Associations have been organized throughout the State and better co-operation is resulting. A greater interest is being taken in the matter of education than ever before.

The total enrollment of the Eastern State Normal School for 1922-1923 was 1,078 and the total cost of its operation was \$146,453. The total enrollment of the Western State Normal was 1,618 and the cost of its operation was \$209,017.

There are twenty-seven Carnegie Libraries in the State with a value of nearly \$1,000,000.

The leading schools and colleges of the State are as follows: State University of Kentucky, Lexington; Centre College, Danville; Georgetown College, Georgetown; Transylvania College, Lexington; Berea College, Berea; University of Louisville, Louisville; Cumberland College, Williamsburg; Asbury College, Wilmore; Sayre College, Lexington; Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester; Bethel College, Hopkinsville; Western State Normal, Bowling Green; Eastern State Normal, Richmond; Hamilton College, Lexington.

A manifestation of the increasing interest in education in the State was the fact that the attendance at the 1924 Convention of the Kentucky Educational Association was the largest in its history, being approximately 7,000.

THE STATE'S WARDS

A most solemn obligation and intense responsibility rests upon a Commonwealth and her citizens to exercise the true spirit of humanitarianism toward the unfortunates who become mental wrecks or who are the victims of imbecility and also the fatherless and motherless children who lift up their appealing voices

for help. There is just as solemn obligation to protect society by the confinement of criminals and those who violate the laws.

Institutions are maintained for the purpose of fulfilling these obligations. These institutions are kept up at the expense of the State; however, some of them are partly self-sustaining. They are known as the Penal and Charitable Institutions and are designated as follows:

State Reformatory, Frankfort.

State Penitentiary, Eddyville.

House of Reform, Greendale.

Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, Lexington.

Central State Hospital for the Insane, Lakeland.

Western State Hospital for the Insane,
Hopkinsville.

Feeble-Minded Institute, Frankfort.

The Children's Home Society, Lyndon.

The number of employees required in the operation of these penal and charitable institutions in 1923 was 801.

The total amount spent by the State on these institutions in 1923 was \$1,996,687, while the revenue or earnings resulting from the employment of the inmates amounted to \$546,697.

The State receives from the manufacturers working the prisoners confined at the reformatory and the penitentiary at Eddyville from 90 cents to \$1.00 per day for each prisoner and the prisoner receives 10 cents of this amount.

The total number of State wards at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1923, was 8,035, while the total number cared for during the year was 10,664. According to the Commissioner's report the normal capacity of all the institutions was 6,675, showing that they are overcrowded.

The total number of insane in the State hospitals at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1923, was 5,087. The number in the Feeble-Minded Institute was 451. The number of juvenile delinquents in the reform school at Greendale was 455. The total number of prisoners in the reformatory at Frankfort was 1,500, and the number in the penitentiary at Eddyville was a little more than 500. Of the 2,000 prisoners in the reformatory and penitentiary only about fifty are women.

The principal articles produced by prison labor are shoes, shirts, and brooms. The boys in the House of Reform manufacture the shoes used by the institution. The Feeble-Minded Institute at Frankfort has a farm which is worked mainly by the inmates.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Kentucky ranks second in the United States in potential natural resources, being surpassed only by Pennsylvania in this respect.

Coal production in the State has increased enormously within the past thirty years, as the following tabulation will show:

1890	.....	2,701,496 tons
1900	.....	5,328,964 tons
1910	.....	14,623,319 tons
1915	.....	21,361,674 tons
1920	.....	38,892,044 tons
1922	.....	41,917,321 tons

The value of the coal produced in 1920 was \$159,457,380.

Kentucky coal finds a ready market throughout the country and the world as it is of a high grade quality. The Eastern District of the State has only

been under development during the past ten to fifteen years, and, in fact, the coal industry in this section is just now in its infancy.

Kentucky is one of the largest oil-producing States in the Union. In 1920 the oil production was 8,552,877 barrels with a value of \$33,556,241. In 1921 the production was 9,800,845 barrels with a value of \$16,674,969. In 1922 the production was 8,889,303 barrels with a value of \$17,532,766, and in 1923 the production was 7,366,190 barrels with a value of \$13,988,491.

The manufactured products of the State in 1920 were valued at approximately \$400,000,000.

There are approximately 4,300 miles of railroads in the State. The assessed valuation of railroad property is \$141,000,000 and the value of railroad franchises is \$55,000,000. There are fifty-seven different railroad companies operating in the State. Nineteen counties have no railroads.

The number of automobiles owned in the State and the amount invested in them has reached enormous proportions. In 1921 the State Automobile Department issued 111,227 license tags for passenger cars. In 1922 the number issued was 136,630, while in 1923 the number had increased to 177,834. This would mean one automobile for every fourteen persons. The amount of money invested in automobiles for the entire State is approximately \$150,000,000.

The development of rock asphalt for road building is becoming one of the important industries of the State. It is regarded as one of the best road building materials yet discovered, and is confined to only a few counties in the west central part of the State.

The mining of fluorspar is also an important activity, but is found in only a few counties in the western part of the State. It is used mostly in the manufacture of steel.

AGRICULTURE

The value of all farm property and improvements according to the assessed valuation in 1922 was \$1,500,000,000.

The average value of each farm was \$5,587. The average value per acre was \$48.62.

The number of farms was 279,626 with an average acreage of fifty-one for each farm.

Kentucky leads the United States in the production of tobacco and produces nearly one-fifth of the supply of the entire world.

In 1920 there were produced in round numbers 475,000,000 pounds of tobacco in the State from 550,000 acres, having a value of a little more than \$100,000,000. The value of the tobacco crop in the State since the organization of the burley tobacco pool will average approximately \$50,000,000.

The total area of the State is 25,715,840 acres and of this area 21,612,772 is farm acreage. Thus it will be seen that Kentucky is primarily an agricultural State.

In 1920 the State produced 100,650,000 bushels of corn with a value of \$82,500,000. The number of bushels of oats raised was 8,225,000. The production of wheat in the same year was 5,610,000 with a value of \$10,715,000.

In 1920 Kentucky raised 1,075,000 beef cattle, 1,400,000 hogs and 750,000 head of sheep.

The largest loose leaf tobacco market in the world is located at Lexington.

Kentucky has the most diversified resources of any State in the Union and many of them are just beginning to be developed.

The five largest corn-producing counties of the State in 1920 in bushels were as follows: Graves,

2,188,000; Daviess, 2,090,000; Henderson, 1,825,000; Union, 1,825,000; and Madison, 1,825,000.

The five largest tobacco-producing counties in 1920 in pounds were as follows: Graves, 24,900,000; Daviess, 20,000,000; Christian, 18,605,000; Fayette, 16,306,000; Logan, 14,328,000.

The Burley Tobacco Co-operative Association formed in 1921 has proved of great assistance to farmers in obtaining good prices for their tobacco. It is believed that the methods employed by this Association in marketing tobacco will extend to many other farm products.

County agricultural agents are working in a large number of counties of the State which have proved of much assistance to the farmers in giving them expert advice as to how to preserve the fertility of the soil, how to produce the best live stock, giving instruction in the selection of the best seeds and other valuable information along the lines of more efficient farming and stock raising. These agents work under the direction of the Department of Agriculture of the State University.

LEADING CITIES

LOUISVILLE

According to latest estimates Louisville has a population of a little more than 300,000 and is the second largest city of the South. It is located within less than 100 miles of the center of population of the United States. It has about 12 per cent of the population of the entire State.

Louisville was founded in 1779 by George Rogers Clark and was his supply base in the winning of the great Northwest.

It has nine trunk line railroads and is often referred to as the Gateway to the South.

It is the second convention city in the United States; there being more than 150 conventions held there each year.

Recently a \$4,000,000 hotel has been constructed and another \$3,000,000 hostelry is under construction; besides these there are three or four other large hotels.

Louisville has seventeen banks with total resources amounting to nearly \$150,000,000. The total clearings for 1923 were \$4,376,000,000.

It has 271 churches with property worth more than \$8,000,000, and is the home of the largest theological seminary in the world, controlled by the Baptist denomination.

The output of Louisville's manufactured goods for 1923 was \$750,000,000. It has fifteen distinct industries that are the largest of their kind in the world. Her industries employ 60,000 who are paid \$60,000,000 in wages annually.

The city is soon to have a mammoth Memorial Auditorium, costing over \$1,000,000. The Jefferson County Armory is one of the largest convention and exhibit halls in the United States.

Churchill Downs, one of the greatest race courses in the world, is located in Louisville. Here the famous Kentucky Derby is run each year, which is attended by from 75,000 to 100,000 race horse fans.

Louisville is the seat of the Kentucky State Fair, which brings to the city each year more than 200,000 people.

As an educational center Louisville is not surpassed by any other city in the country. The University of Louisville is rapidly becoming one of the great schools of the United States. Its public school system is the very best.

NEWPORT AND COVINGTON

While these cities are two separate municipalities, they are separated only by the Licking River. Their population combined is approximately 100,000, the population of Covington being about 65,000. The fact that these cities are just across the river from Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest cities of the country, prevents them from enjoying the individuality that they otherwise would.

They are prosperous and progressive and have several manufacturing industries. They have a very thrifty citizenship as is shown by the large number of building and loan associations they support, as well as many banks. Covington has twenty-eight building and loan associations with resources of approximately \$9,000,000. It has nine banks with resources of about \$18,000,000. Newport has twenty-nine building and loan associations with resources of nearly \$16,000,000, and four banks, with resources of about \$7,500,000. Nearly half the building and loan associations of the State are located in these two cities.

LEXINGTON

Lexington is situated in the heart of the famous Blue Grass region of the State. It has a population of approximately 50,000. It has few manufacturing plants, but is the largest loose leaf tobacco market in the world. The headquarters of the Burley Tobacco Co-operative Association are located here.

It is the seat of the State University of Kentucky, Transylvania College, Hamilton College, Sayre College, and it has a most excellent public school system.

Lexington has eight banks, with resources of approximately \$20,000,000. It is surrounded with a

very prosperous agricultural region. Three trunk line railroads enter the city, which is the center of an interurban system that connects most of the Blue Grass towns.

It is noted for show and race horses, a season of racing being held each year. The Blue Grass Fair attracts thousands from all parts of the State each year.

Its churches are one of the main features of the city, having many large bodies of the leading denominations.

PADUCAH

Paducah is the "big" city of the Purchase and is the largest city of western Kentucky. It has a population of approximately 30,000. Situated on the Ohio River at the point where the Tennessee flows into it, Paducah has excellent river transportation facilities, and in addition is a railroad center.

It has several factories and affords excellent facilities for the successful operation of these industries.

There are four banks, two national and two State, having total resources of more than \$10,000,000.

It has a fine system of public schools and prosperous churches.

OWENSBORO

Owensboro is one of the thriving, prosperous cities of the State. It has a population of approximately 25,000, being the county seat of one of the leading agricultural counties of the State. It has several manufacturing plants, and being situated on the Ohio River and being a railroad center it affords splendid facilities for manufacturing.

It is one of the principal markets for dark tobacco, Daviess County, in which it is located, being one of the leading tobacco-raising counties in the State.

There are five banks in Owensboro with total resources of more than \$12,000,000.

It has splendid school facilities, having invested in its school property about \$750,000.

ASHLAND

Ashland is probably the most rapidly growing and developing city of the State. It is situated on the Ohio River near the point where the Big Sandy empties into it, in the extreme eastern part of the State. It is the gateway to the coal and oil fields of the Big Sandy section, and is a railroad center.

A large steel plant has recently been established and the city promises to become a manufacturing center.

Recently an eleven-story bank building was completed and a large hotel is in prospect.

A large amount of building and construction is now in progress and a shortage of residences exists.

There are three banks at Ashland with total resources amounting to approximately \$7,500,000.

It has a population of approximately 20,000, having experienced an influx of population since the last census.

MAYSVILLE

Maysville is one of the oldest of the Ohio River cities, and while it has not grown rapidly, it is a good substantial town. It has a population of about 8,000. It has relied in the past on the surrounding agricultural activities for its main support; however, it is now turning to manufacture. It is surrounded by a very prosperous agricultural region. It already has a number of factories and new ones are being established.

There are three banks and two trust companies in Maysville with total resources of over \$5,000,000.

Maysville has most excellent public schools and a splendid citizenship.

A public hospital is now in course of construction which will cost \$100,000 and will serve a large section.

FRANKFORT

Frankfort, the capital city of the State, is one of the oldest cities in the State and has a population of approximately 10,000.

It was chosen the permanent capital in 1794. Frankfort is a historic spot, having been the scene of many interesting and important political and social incidents. Thousands have come and gone with the various administrations of the State government which have held sway during the past 130 years.

It is situated on the banks of the beautiful Kentucky River, and while it has never had a very large growth, yet it is a substantial, well balanced town with several factories, and surrounded with a prosperous agricultural section.

Frankfort has five banks with total resources of approximately \$7,500,000. The new Capital Hotel has recently been completed at a cost of about \$400,000, being equipped with all modern conveniences.

The State Capitol Building, erected within the city limits at a cost of about \$2,000,000, is one of the best in the United States.

WINCHESTER

Winchester, the county seat of Clark County, is a thriving Blue Grass city with a population estimated at close to 10,000. It is situated in a prosperous

agricultural region from which it obtains a large part of its subsistence. It has benefited, however, to a large degree from the coal and oil industry of the mountains, being the junction point of the C. & O. and L. & N. railroads which lead to the oil and coal fields of the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, and the Cumberland Rivers.

This city has experienced a substantial growth during the past few years. It is the home of Kentucky Wesleyan College, and public school buildings are now in course of construction which will cost about \$200,000.

It has five banks with total resources of \$6,500,000. There are a few factories and two large redrying tobacco plants.

BOWLING GREEN

Bowling Green is one of the big towns of western Kentucky. It is the seat of the Western Kentucky State Normal School, which has an average annual attendance of about 1,500 students. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, sometimes called the "Little Blue Grass." Warren County, of which it is the county seat, is noted for its strawberry industry, producing thousands of crates annually.

The oil industry during the past three or four years has given the city some impetus. It has not had any unusual growth, but is a good substantial town with a fine citizenship and good schools and churches.

There are two banks and two trust companies with total resources of approximately \$4,000,000. A new three-story hotel has just recently been completed. It is situated on the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and is near the Big Barren River.

HOPKINSVILLE

Hopkinsville has a population of approximately 12,000 and is one of the prosperous cities of western Kentucky. It is the headquarters for the Dark Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association and is the largest loose leaf floor market in the dark tobacco belt.

Hopkinsville has several factories, three wholesale groceries and two large flour mills.

It is the home of Bethel College for girls which is growing rapidly, and it also has an excellent system of public schools. The city has eleven white and seven colored churches.

It has four banks with total resources of close to \$5,000,000. The city has beautiful parks and playgrounds. It is the county seat of Christian County, one of the most prosperous agricultural counties in the State.

HENDERSON

Henderson, the county seat of Henderson County, is a prosperous city situated on the Ohio River and has a population of approximately 15,000.

It is a railroad center and has several factories. It is surrounded by a coal mining and agricultural region. It is also a tobacco market for the dark tobacco belt.

It has five banks with total resources of nearly \$5,000,000. There is a splendid system of public schools and it also has prosperous churches.

The city has about forty industries, employing approximately 1,500 people and paying wages of nearly \$1,000,000 annually.

OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES

There are several other towns and cities which deserve special mention because of their rapid growth

and prosperous condition, among which are the following:

Madisonville is one of the prosperous cities of the State, with a population of approximately 6,000, with four banks having resources of about \$4,000,000.

Danville is a splendid Blue Grass town, with a population of about 7,000, and is the seat of Centre College. It has three banks with resources of approximately \$3,000,000.

Mayfield is a prosperous city with a population of close to 7,000, having three banks with resources of about \$3,000,000. It has several important industries, including factories.

Richmond is a splendid Blue Grass city, surrounded by a prosperous agricultural region, with a population of about 8,000, having four banks with resources of about \$3,500,000.

Hazard is one of the most prosperous coal mining cities of the State, having grown from a population of 1,000 ten years ago to about 7,000 at the present time. It has three banks with total resources of approximately \$3,000,000.

Harlan is a prosperous coal mining city with a population of about 5,000, having had a rapid growth during the past few years. It has three banks with total resources of about \$3,500,000.

Middlesboro is one of the big mountain towns, having a population of about 8,000. It is a city noted for the beauty of the scenery with which it is surrounded, being near Cumberland Gap. It has one of the best hotel buildings in the State.

Lynch is a very prosperous coal mining city with a population of about 10,000, principally owned and controlled by a large coal corporation, and is said to be one of the best mining towns in the United States. It has the largest coal tipple in the world.

SOME OF KENTUCKY'S REMARKABLE FEATURES

MAMMOTH CAVE

Mammoth Cave, located in Edmonson County, is the most gigantic subterranean cavern in the world. It consists of miles and miles of underground chambers, immense rooms, pits, crevices, precipices, rivers, pools, stalactites, stalagmites, and other marvelous works of nature upon which the observer looks with amazement and awe.

Thousands of tourists are piloted through this huge cavern every year, coming as they do from all parts of the United States and the world. New entrances are being discovered and improvements are being made for the benefit of those who visit this wonderful work of nature, and it is likely that it will be made a national park some time in the not far distant future.

HIGH BRIDGE

High Bridge, which spans Kentucky River about twenty miles south of Lexington on the Queen and Crescent Route of the Southern Railroad, is the highest railroad bridge in the United States and the second highest in the world, being 317 feet above the waters of the Kentucky River.

DIX RIVER DAM

Dix River Dam, which is being constructed on Dix River near High Bridge, will cost approximately \$7,000,000 and is to be completed February 1, 1925. This dam will furnish power for a gigantic electric plant which will furnish electricity for all of Central

Kentucky and a large portion of the mountain region. The dam will be 270 feet in height and 760 feet wide at the top.

The dam will form a lake thirty-six miles long and more power will be generated than is produced by the world-famous Roosevelt Dam. The idea of this huge project was conceived by a young Kentucky engineer about fourteen years ago.

THE BLUE GRASS

The Blue Grass region of Kentucky is famous the world over. It is often referred to as "The Garden Spot of the World." It consists of about 7,000 square miles of fertile, gently rolling land, being rich in limestone. It is the greatest burley tobacco producing region in the world. It also produces corn, hemp, wheat, barley, oats, rye, and, in fact, any crop which the season of this latitude will permit.

It is also famous for show and race horses, for its fine cattle, sheep, and swine, and for its beverage industry which is now extinct.

THE MOUNTAINS

The mountain section of the State is just now coming into its own. Since railroads have penetrated the great coal fields of Eastern Kentucky, wonderful developments have taken place. These developments, however, are just in their infancy. The greatest wealth of the State probably lies in our mountains yet untouched. Rapid strides are being made in developing the natural resources of the hills, which appear to be almost inexhaustible.

SCENERY ALONG KENTUCKY RIVER

The beauty and splendor of the scenery along the banks of the Kentucky is unsurpassed anywhere in

America and is unequaled in but few places. In some places its banks consist of solid perpendicular rock several hundred feet in height. In other places it winds its way through broad smiling valleys. In summer when foliage is in full blast the scenery is gorgeous and sublime, even beyond the imagination of the poet to express. Thousands of people camp on the banks of this beautiful river during the summer months.

KENTUCKY HOSPITALITY

Kentucky is noted for its hospitality. To be a Kentuckian means to be friendly and congenial. This is not fancy but fact. A hearty handclasp is characteristic of a true Kentuckian. No night is too dark, no day is too cold, no road is too long to prevent a true-hearted Kentuckian from helping his fellowman if he is in need. There is a friendly, neighborly, brotherly spirit that beats in the heart of every real son of Kentucky that seems to be lacking elsewhere. When the poet penned the line, "Let me live in the house by the side of the road and be a friend to man," he must have had the true spirit of Kentucky in mind.

BEREA COLLEGE

Among the remarkable features of Kentucky we would list Berea College, located at Berea, Madison County. This wonderful school, located near the foothills of the great Appalachian Mountain system, is accomplishing as much and probably more than any other school of its kind in the United States. Boys and girls come from humble mountain homes in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Virginias and are given liberal educations at almost negligible cost. Most of these students pay their way through college by working on the college farm or in the opera-

tion of the school. In addition to their regular training they are given vocational training.

The average annual attendance at this college is about 2,000 students. It is primarily a school for young men and women of limited means, hence the great work it is doing. It is operated upon a high plane of efficiency, strict discipline, hard work, and earnest effort being characteristic of this school, yet there is ample recreation and diversion for the students. It is inter-denominational. This school merits the moral and financial support of all.

SOME OF KENTUCKY'S NEEDS

HIGHWAYS

Without a doubt, Kentucky's greatest need of the hour is a first-class system of highways connecting all the county seats. A system of this kind has been mapped out and approved by the State Legislature. The efforts of the State Highway Commission are toward the completion of this system of roads. What is needed most now is the hearty support and co-operation of every citizen in this effort. This system of roads must, of course, be completed before we can expect to have the cross country roads constructed.

SCHOOLS

Equal in importance to a good road system is a first-class public school system, whereby every child in Kentucky may have a fair chance to obtain an education. We will not have a first-class school system till every school district in the State has a nine or ten months' school with first-class teachers. The child in the town or city has no better right to the best of school advantages than the country boy or girl. These schools will cost money, but they will be worth any amount they may cost and more besides.

FACTORIES

Kentucky needs more factories. She has an inexhaustible supply of coal, a large quantity of oil and gas, much fluorspar, timber, and other raw material, with plenty of water and rail transportation. Large quantities of this raw material are being shipped out of the State to be manufactured in other States, to be brought back and sold to the people of Kentucky for consumption.

It is true that manufacturing is becoming one of the State's important industries, but by no means is there as much manufacturing going on as there should be. It would appear that Kentucky is losing opportunities in this respect, and much expansion and development is being lost by a lack of activity and interest along this important line of industry.

LESS PARTISAN POLITICS

It has been said that politics are the damnedest in Kentucky, but the independent sentiment is growing among voters. There is entirely too much petty partisan politics in our great State. There is too much voting for the party regardless of the character of candidate seeking office. There is nothing wrong about sticking to a man's political party as long as its candidates and principles are acceptable, but Kentuckians must learn to sacrifice party affiliation for principle and decent candidates for office. Sentiment is changing in this respect to a large extent, and especially is this true since the advent of woman suffrage. Strict partisan politics is bad for business and is objectionable from a moral standpoint. Kentucky needs less of it.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Kentucky needs more rigid enforcement of her laws to the end that crime and lawlessness may be reduced to a minimum. She needs more judges on the bench who are courageous and fearless, more men to serve as jurors who are willing to render just verdicts. She needs less sentimental sympathy for crooks and criminals and those who are trying to make a joke of our laws. She needs more dispatch in the administration of justice. Reverence for God and respect for the law is the salvation of our State and nation.

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